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sianic prophecy, he leaves comparatively little room for its growth and development, by interpreting too definitely and fully the earlier prophecies. It is, however, better to err in this direction than in the opposite one.

It is no easy task to handle the Book of Daniel in 135 12mo pages. Considering the space occupied, our author is to be congratulated upon the satisfactory manner in which he has performed this task. He does not enter very fully into the discussion of general questions, but this he could not do. The volume throughout is a valuable contribution to the study of prophecy.

BRICKS FROM BABEL.*

This little book is from the versatile pen of a woman whose other books have been welcomed into many homes as incentives to the formation of good habits and right ideas. It is a forgone conclusion, therefore, that the book immediately before us will have for its object some earnest moral purpose. Such is precisely the case. The aim is to show that both history and philology, especially as these are illustrated in the late discoveries of original investigators, go towards establishing the authenticity of the ethnological record contained in the tenth and eleventh chapters of Genesis. As is evident from the numerous references to authorities, much reading has been done to establish this thesis. But in nearly all instances the authorities referred to are those who have written in English, archæology thus being popularized. Heretofore it has been scholars only who have interested themselves in bricks from the walls of the world-wide Babel whose beginning was the tower erected on the plains of Shinar. Now these same bricks are to speak the wonderful works of God in our own tongue wherein we were born. Hence whatever defects the book before us may have, it certainly deserves commendation for its attempt at bringing out of its seclusion a subject which ought to receive general acquaintance.

The following will hint at what is contained in the twelve chapters, to which chapters is added a brief appendix on the Hittites, the Celts, the Iberians and the Polynesians. "The Race in its Cradle" is the heading of the first chapter. We are here taken back to the near descendants of Noah, to whom God imparted the "impulse of migration," when he unexpectedly went among them and checked their ambitious building enterprise. The second chapter illustrates "the Flight." Primitive language and religion are brought under some consideration, as also the general directions taken by the first migrations. The remaining chapters dwell more specifically upon the settlements made during the pilgrimages of the various races. We have "the Chaldaic Kingdom;" "the Monumental Land," that is, Egypt; "the Ethiopian Races;" "India;" "the Children of Gomer," the Germans and Celts; "the Ionian Land;" "the Polar Races;" "Mongols and Malays;" "the Children of the New World;" "Reign of the Three Brothers"—their leading qualities and the chief results which these qualities have wrought out in history.

The book bears the marks of rapid composition. Its literary style is marred

* **BRICKS FROM BABEL:** A brief view of the Myths, Traditions and Religious Belief of Races, with concise studies in Ethnology. By Julia McNair Wright. New York: *John B. Alden*, 1885. Pp. 181. Price 60 cents.

by a certain grandiloquence which detracts from the perspicuity necessary to the right treatment of archæological topics. Here and there are evidences of careless proof-reading and typography. But still it is a good book for the general reader, and for those who hereafter would lay the foundation of a knowledge of what investigators have been doing towards a revelation of the hidden things of the past. Scholars will welcome it only as a promise of a popular taste for the fruits of their labors,—at least they ought to welcome it for this reason.